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The Undergraduate.

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Editors' Table.

THERE are only three more issues of the UNDERGRADUATE before the annual election of editors. Those who desire positions on the next editorial board should act accordingly.

THE alumni and friends will be pleased to learn that Middlebury College is the recipient of a recent gift of $150,000. This sum was willed to the college by the late Charles J. Starr of New York city, who will ever be held in reverent memory by the students who have and will be permitted to enjoy the benefits of his philanthropic gifts.

THE Glee Club has been duly organized and considerable practicing has been indulged. It is hoped the club will by energy and constant practice exceed all former efforts in this line and that the ten men who compose it will form a musical combination of which the college may well be proud. The material composing the club is usually good, and the men ought not only to benefit themselves but the college. Let them show good work and we doubt not they will receive the hearty support of the student body.

THE foot ball season is over and our team has made a very good record for the beginning. We had no coach or trainer, and nobody in the team knew very much about the game. Foot ball was new to the boys and they had no idea of the training necessary to make a good team. As we think the matter over, it is a mystery to us that the record made was as good as it is. Our team work was anything but good, but strong individual players counterbalanced this in part. We have won two out of three games and each against a team heavier than our own. The great progress of the team is shown by comparing the score of the first game with the last, both of which were played with the same team. From our experience in foot ball there is but one conclusion to be deduced. We must have a trainer and coach. We have just as good good athletic material in Middlebury as there is in any of the smaller colleges, but it is in an undeveloped condition. It can and must be developed and brought into activity. Unless this is done we shall be compelled to stop altogether in a few years. The students of Middlebury are not wont to fail in what they undertake in earnest. If they will only take hold of this matter, we shall be in the front ranks next year.

THE *Reveille* of Norwich University proposes a series of debates, or oratorical contests, between Vermont colleges. It will be remembered that the UNDERGRADUATE offered a similar proposition last year, but that it received very little hearty response. This plan has been adopted with beneficial results by many colleges, and we see no reason why it should not be successful in Vermont. Possibly the

number in the Senior class at Middlebury, who are oratorically inclined, is somewhat smaller than last year, yet we doubt not there are plenty of students who would be glad to arrange a contest of this kind.

THE friendly feeling existing between the students of Norwich University and Middlebury College is to be highly commended. This friendship was manifested in the recent foot ball contests. Our boys were pleased with their treatment at Northfield and the Norwich boys proved themselves gentlemen when playing the return game at Middlebury. Such friendliness cannot fail to bring forth good results. Representatives of sister institutions, all striving to the same end, the honors of life, but for the present perhaps in a contest for their respective colleges, part with more sincere friendship than when they met; yet each one more loyal and true to his respective institution. What could be more suggestive than the gathering and yells at the depot as the Norwich boys took their departure. Truly, victory seems to lose some of its joy and defeat some of its regret.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the last gift to our college, means a great deal. Yet we should not be over-anxious in expecting direct results at present. No immediate financial good can result from any sum, however large, until it has been judiciously invested and provided for. However, we may look for needed improvements next year, which will be not only beneficial to us but to the college by increasing the number of students.

AS the Thanksgiving recess has just been enjoyed and as the holiday vacation approaches, our mind reverts to that place from whence issue the most lasting influences of life—home. There is no trait more common or amiable in the human character than the attachment each individual feels for his home. With what resistless, tender and soul subduing influence does the remembrance of past scenes and pleasures creep into the mind? Those ever-dear hills and valleys, murmuring rills, groves and fields, which witnessed the sportings of our younger days, come up before the imagination arrayed in all their beauty. Most of us from the lonely retreat of our own hearts look back with tender affiection to the sacred spot where repose the ashes of our departed kindred or friends. Thus the remembrance is thrice sacred. As we depart to enjoy and make happy during Christmas time, perhaps with a tinge of sadness on account of the absence of some dear one, can we not hear the voice of our departed loved ones saying, Inasmuch as you have made happy the suffering ones of the street or have lifted up fallen humanity, you have done it unto me?

WE would call attention to the communication in another department of the UNDERGRADUATE relative to raising funds this winter for athletic sports next year. Perhaps the adoption of a similiar plan to that suggested in this communication might prove of mutual advantage and produce financial results which would prevent hampered and restricted athletic teams another year.

THE stowing away of the Thanksgiving turkey was the signal for the close of the foot ball season. As we roll up our not yet very dingy canvas suits and glance at our bruises and remedies, we sigh regretfully to think that it is all over with, for a year for some of us, for others forever. For some there are visions of better records next year; for others there is a satisfaction in having played our very best and that our efforts were duly appreciated. Some of us are sadly reminded that when next we look at our "armor" we will be far from the foot ball field and from the brave fellows who fought at our side for the honors of "Old Midd." and shared our victories and defeats with us, and that we shall be striving in other and broader fields for victory and the honors of our Alma Mater.

R. C. Evans, D. D., class of '76, of Springfield, Missouri, delivered an address at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Drury College of that place, Sept. 25. He brought forth many good ideas and suggestions, and among others which many of our smaller colleges would do well to heed, we quote the following: "But while Drury college may point to the record and results of her first twenty years of existence with a good degree of pardonable pride, she may well say: 'Not as though I had already attained, either was already perfect; *but I follow after.*' Colleges, like individuals, if they would live and grow and become an increasing power, cannot afford to be satisfied with past attainment. Drury takes a backward look tonight in order to gather strength for a more rapid forward stride to-

morrow. Not the least of the rewards of faith is augmented faith : faith to expect greater things and to work for larger results. Her watchword tonight is, '*More work and better work.*' But that means several things. It means a larger number of departments—a larger number of courses in each department—a larger number of optional studies in each course. It means better facilities in the line of buildings and scientific apparatus. It means several faculties and therefore a large increase in the teaching force, with an increased number of students."

Literary.

THE TRADITIONS OF GERMAN STUDENT SOCIETIES.

Two of the outside characteristics of German student societies, their dissipation and their duelling, have been repeatedly described. Had these been their sole claim to consideration, they would long ago have fallen into decay. Organizations standing in open opposition to the laws of the country could not long maintain themselves unless they had a firm grasp on popular sympathy. This seldom finds open expression, but there is a generally wide spread belief that it is a fine thing for a student to belong to one of those leading societies, whose names are almost household words in many parts of Germany. To be a student and not a member of one of those ancient associations to which the fathers, grand-fathers, uncles and cousins have belonged is a sort of contradiction. an anomaly hard to explain. This is the under-current of thought which drives the student, often against his own personal inclination, into one or another of those bodies.

There are two principal groups of student societies : 1. The *Corporationen*, commonly called *Corps*. 2. The *Burschenschaften*. The former are the oldest and most respected. They bear the names of different States in Germany, Latinized, thus : "*Borussia*," "*Saxonia*," "*Bremensa*," "*Hannoverana*," and were originally *handmannschaften* like those which still exist in the eastern universities of Germany. That is, simple associations of men from the same State who would be naturally drawn together by the ties of national feeling. It is scarcely probable that they ever long maintained any strict rule to the effect that only men of the same country should be admitted, but once having formed an organization, transition to a more complete form in uniformity with others of the same kind was easy. So during the first half of this century the *handmannschaften* gradually disappear or become merged in *Corps* bearing the same name.

Just when or how the student duel originated or what purpose it was supposed to serve is shrouded in mystery, but the inference is not far to fetch that it was first brought about by rivalry between the different societies at a time when they might be more truly taken as representatives of the different States. Whether this be so or not, the *Corps* are now the pronounced supporters of the student duel, which has become practically only a gentlemanly sport, as well as of all other true student customs.

It was perhaps natural that societies formed as these were should have an aristocratic tendency, and it soon became the custom to admit none but men of noble birth or good family. They often dabbled in politics and were the hot-beds of many a revolutionary scheme. In consequence of this they had to withstand many vigorous efforts to supplant them as dangerous to the welfare of the State. In spite of all this, however, they flourished and soon became extremely aristocratic, dissipated and extravagant.

But there soon arose a feeling of opposition among the students themselves. Men of less means, of lower birth, who could not be admitted to the *Crops*, gave this feeling of opposition expression by founding the *Burschenschaften*. These societies, as the name perhaps indicates, were composed of a class of brave, rough, manly fellows, who, to show their dislike of the somewhat effeminate manners of the *Corps*, rushed to the opposite extreme. They have now extended their sway over nearly all German universities and have been everywhere the bitter opponents of the *Corps*. The feeling between *Corp* and *Burschenschaft* has become so pronounced that no communication of any kind—not even duels—can take place between them. This is not, as a witty American puts it, "because they hate each other too much to fight," but because they each feel that it would be lowering to have any relation with each other. It is much the same feeling that would lead a southern gentleman who was not averse perhaps to a duel with his equals, to refuse satisfaction to a negro or a "poor white."

Each of them has its own Code of Honor and drinking laws formally adopted by a central organization embracing all the universities, and each has at

every university its own Court of Honor for deciding whether or no in any particular case the offense given be just cause for a duel. To these courts all the students of the university, whose reputation is untarnished, have access, and their sessions are conducted with as much gravity and formality as a court of justice. The outer organization of both is thus very similar. The essential difference lies deeper.

Though always conscientiously practicing and carefully upholding all the student customs, the *Burschenschaften* claim to have had a greater object in their organization, namely: that they were political from their very origin, which dates from about 1848, and active supporters of the idea of German unity. How much the views and facts which they now advance as proof of this activity are colored by the "light of after events" it is hard to say. But the natural tendency of a body expressly organized to oppose the *Corps*, who are the representatives of the aristocratic, local-patriotic feeling, would be to seize upon the directly opposite and more democratic idea, which the political trend of the times was gradually making popular, that of a united Germany. For their continued existence since the realization of this idea they give no explanation.

On the other hand, the *Corps* claim never to have had any other object than that of supporting student customs and good fellowship, and sneer at the political tenets of their opponents. They claim that when they themselves have taken part in politics it has been as individuals and not as *Corps*. At present politics are never discussed at any of their gatherings and it is a clearly established rule that such subjects are to be eschewed. Most of their members are, however, pronounced conservatives. The different *Corps* of the same university are closely united together by a number of objects in common. A common committee appoints time and place for the "Mensur," pairs off the men who are to fight, and arranges for parades and other ceremonies. In Gottingen all the *Corps* meet together for a common social gathering twice a week unofficially and twice a week officially (the difference being that guests may be present at the former and not at the latter), and only once a week is there a separate meeting of each *Corps*. The chief difference between the *Corps* are in the color of their caps, name and prestige. There is no connection between *Corps* of different universities which would correspond exactly to the connection between the different chapters of the American college fraternities. But the same practical results are reached by means of two institutions. The first is the "S. C." or "Senior Convent," which has its headquarters in Leipzig, and is supposed to express the sentiments of all the *Corps* in Germany. It formulates and publishes the common rules. The *Leipziger Biercomment*, or the rules regulating the drinking of healths, toasts and the like, which is the Cushing's manual for the *Corps* all over Germany, is one of the finest humoristic productions in the German language. From a literary standpoint it has one fault, it can only be fully appreciated by the initiated. The second institution, which forms a connecting link between *Corps* of different universities, is that of *Cartelvertrage*. These are agreements between *Corps* of different universities that a man going from one university to the other may take a letter from his *Corp;* on presentation of which he is admitted to the full rights and privileges of the other *Corps*. These *Cartelvertrage* do not extend to all universities just as our Greek letter fraternities are not represented in all colleges. The *Burschenschaften* have also institutions in common closely resembling the above described.

The two classes of student societies which we have described do not by any means include all the student societies of any university. There is a large number of less important ones which may be roughly grouped as: 1. The *Freischlagende Verbindungen*, acknowledged imitations of the *Corps*, which, as the name indicates, do not bind themselves to fight exclusively with any particular societies. These might be further graded according to whether they are bound by their rules to fight regularly or only occasionally.

2. A large number of *Vercine*, ostensibly for the support of some particular object, as for instance music or athletics. Most of these are bound by their rules to "give satisfaction", i. e., to accept a challenge offered, although they do not fight the regular duels of appointment. Here may be classed an organization known as the "Union of German Students", a sort of debating society extending through most of the universities.

3. The theological societies, most of which refuse even to accept a challenge, and the scientific societies or clubs of men pursuing the same studies. Not frequently the latter are identical with the *Seminaria*.

Members of the latter are oft-times also members of some other societies.

It will be noticed that according to true student tradition the classification turns on the question, will they fight or will they not? With the single exception of the theological societies, none but those who hold themselves ready at any time to accept or give a challenge wear the colored caps, the insignia of the student. Thus the term *colourstudent* is used as a synonym of a fighting student.

In the above brief description of the German student societies I have been guided solely by tradition. What I have attempted to show is the way in which the students themselves account for the existence of their societies and their own account of their objects and institutions.

The most that can be said in favor of many of these associations is that they fill the student's need for society and amusement.

Carl C. Plehn.

Alumni Department.

[*At a meeting of the Associated Alumni, Commencement, '91, it was unanimously resolved: "That we heartily endorse* THE UNDERGRADUATE *and warmly recommend it to the Alumni as a valuable means for furthering our common interests in the college and our interests in each other." We respectfully solicit your subscriptions and contributions. Class-histories, reminiscences, obituaries, biographies, literary articles, and papers upon current topics are always in order and desired.*]

A PECULIAR MURDER TRIAL IN WHICH THE JUDGE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEY ARE GRADUATES OF MIDDLEBURY.

'63. '90. Believing many will be interested in reading the account of the following case recently tried in the Chicago courts, and all the more so in that the leading lawyers on the case are Middlebury graduates and the prosecuting attorney Haynie R. Pearson, '90, who, though quite young, seems to be gaining considerable prominence in his profession, we give a somewhat extended account as gathered from the *Chicago Record:*

"Without doubt the most dramatic scene at the trial of a criminal cause in many years was witnessed by the judge, lawyers and a few court officials in Judge Tuthill's court recently. The result of the proceeding will also set a valuable precedent in the trials of similar causes throughout the country.

"The case under consideration was that of Jun Jack Lin, the Chinaman who last winter murdered his cousin in a basement laundry in Chinatown. The most intensely dramatic scene was the conduct of the murderer when Judge Tuthill ordered the administration of the Chinese oath which resulted in wringing a confession from the prisoner, although a few moments before, while under the regular oath of the court, he denied his guilt. Thus, the precedent of administering the Chinese oath to natives of the celestial kingdom who are on trial for homicide was established, the efficacy of the plan for getting a true statement from the prisioner not being doubted.

"The rehearing came up before Judge Tuthill and the State's attorney was represented by Haynie R. Pearson and the accused was represented by Attorney Sampson. Confinement in jail and consequent ill health rendered the prisoner a rather ghastly looking object. His almond eyes were sunk far back into his head and an unnatural pallor covered his yellow skin. His body was emaciated and his clothing hung upon his wasted frame more like rags than articles of wearing apparel.

"When Judge Tuthill called the case Attorney Sampson stepped up to the judge's desk and asked leave to enter a plea of guilty in behalf of his client. This action was the first of the series of surprises that followed. The court desired to hear the prisoner's own statement and Sam Moy, the Chinese interpreter, was called. The prisoner was placed on the witness stand and the regular oath of court was administered through the interpreter. Mr. Pearson began questioning him and to the surprise of even his own attorney the Chinaman entered prompt and emphatic denials of guilt or complicity in the murder. He even attempted to tell where he was when the murderer entered the basement laundry and hacked his cousin to pieces with a hatchet, but said he did not see the murderer come in or leave the place.

"The court as well as the attorneys on both sides were nonplussed and a consultation followed. It had been stated before that the murderer was insane, but all agreed that his utterances at this time were perfectly rational. Mr. Pearson said:

"'My belief is that the prisoner does not understand the obligation he is under to tell the truth in this case. He is evidently not conscious of the nature of our court methods. The giving of a false oath in his native country is punished with death by torture, and

as a result criminals rarely give false testimony there. I suggest that the interpreter, being a sworn court officer, and the prisoner being under oath, shall administer the regular oath of the Chinese court and the prisoner then make his statement'

"The suggestion met the ready approval of the court and the attorney for the prisoner, and the interpreter proceeded in the most solemn and impressive manner to administer the regular oath of the Chinese courts. The new method of procedure took the prisoner by surprise. He straightened up in his chair and gazed out of the windows and into all corners of the room. He moved uneasily in his seat, and several times started up as if to leave the witness stand.

"As the interpreter proceeded the countenance of the prisoner grew livid and his eyes started and stared wildly. He twisted and turned in his chair as if suffering from the intense mental strain to which he was being subjected. The court and the lawyers at once recognized that the keynote had been struck and that the prisoner would certainly acknowledge his guilt. Deathly fear was portrayed in every feature of the prisoner's face when the interpreter concluded. In giving assent to the obligations of the oath the prisoner attempted to move his hands and arms, but under the terrible nervous strain almost fell out of the witness chair. Judge Tuthill turned to the prisoner then and in a most impressive tone warned him to tell the truth. The words were hardly out of the judge's mouth before the prisoner looked around helplessly and said: 'Yes, me killee him, true. Killee him with hatchet.'

"Then Mr. Pearson, through the interpreter, drew out the whole story of the assassination. Great beads of perspiration stood out upon the murderer's forehead as he answered the questions put to him. The Chinese oath had exerted a power over the murderer where the regular court oath had failed. The astonishment of all parties was great. They had feared, when the prisoner denied guilt after his attorneys had entered the plea of guilty, that he could not be induced to make a confession.

"When the murderer concluded his story of the crime Judge Tuthill sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. The interpreter told him that he would not be hung and a look that might have been taken for one of satisfaction passed over his ghastly countenance. He was then led out of the courtroom and taken back to the county jail.

"'I believe no power on earth would have made that Chinaman confess but the administration of the Chinese oath', said Attorney Pearson. 'They hold it in superstitious awe, and no wonder. They never execute a murderer in China until he does confess. If the evidence is satisfactory and the prisoner refuses to confess, they put him to the torture, and in many instances the prisoner dies a death more horrible than that inflicted by the headsman before he will acknowledge guilt. My belief is that when the Chinese oath was administered to the prisoner today he thought he was going to be tortured the same as if he were on trial in his own country and knowing the evidence against him was strong, he made confession in fear of torture.'"

ANOTHER PROMINENT CHICAGO LAWYER.

'66. The *City Hall Record* gives a sketch of Abner Smith, who is reaping deserved success among the legal minds. Believing many of the alumni will be interested in this, and that it is the more valuable arising outside of his Alma Mater, we give the sketch almost entire. Mr. Smith was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, receiving 79,493 votes, a plurality of nearly 3 00.

"Abner Smith, well known at the Chicago bar as one of its soundest and ablest members, has lived in this city for more than a quarter of a century. That fact alone makes him an old settler, for fifty years ago Chicago herself was just coming out of her swaddling clothes and developing into the lustiest of infants. He is a Bay Stater by birth, having first seen the light at Orange, Mass., Aug. 4, 1843. When but a child his parents removed to Middlebury, Vermont, where Abner was reared, graduating from the college in that place in 1866. Speaking of his family an Eastern biographer says: 'The family of Abner Smith of Vermont is connected with that of the old and distinguished Massachusetts family, Ward. Abner and four brothers and two sisters are descendants on the maternal side of William Ward of Sudbury, Mass., and more immediately of Sylvanus Ward of Orange, Mass., where most of the children were born. William Ward settled in Sudbury in about 1639, and his descendants are numerous, and are notable people in Massachusetts and elsewhere. The collateral branches of the different generations which have passed away, and the many which still live, have been and are uniformly substantial and upright people, whose careers are intensely interesting to the student of today, since their

fame lives in history, and their deeds are chronicled in story. The numerous family lines of subsequent offspring have spread over the length and breadth of the country, and have been an honor and a credit to so excellent a family, the full details of which would fill a space beyond the objects and limit of this brief article.'

"In college, Mr. Smith was a candid, earnest, substantial and reliable student, and maintains those characteristics to this day. After graduating, he taught school for a time, but in 1867 came to Chicago and entered the law office of J. S. Stark—a son of Vermont, by the way, and a descendant of the famed Colonel Stark, who came to the aid of Maj. General Ward, his ancestor, at the outbreak of the Revolution. Here he completed his law studies, was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with him under the name Stark & Smith, which continued until the death of Mr. Stark in 1873, when he succeeded to the business and settled the estate of the former.

"His advancement in his chosen profession has been of slow but steady growth, rather than sudden and meteoric in character, and his large practice has come to him as a result of the man's inherent worth and integrity. His professional work has been largely confined to the handling of important chancery cases, and to practice in the higher courts in litigation where large interests were at stake.

"Personally, Mr. Smith is quiet and dignified indemeanor, yet with most cordial manners once you come to know him. He has never sought public office, and his candidacy now for the judgeship on the Republican ticket is in no sense of his own seeking. Naturally such a man, known and honored for his personal worth, as well as for his profession and ability, and who has never been an 'offensive partisan,' has his warmest friends among men of all parties."

'44. Orlando Wooster of Rutland has been dangerously ill, but is now much improved.

'51. Solon Albee of Langdon, N. H., has been seriously ill, but is now better. He will spend the winter in Middlebury.

'62. D. K. Simonds has been appointed by Gov Fuller examiner of teachers for Bennington county.

'63. Judge Richard S. Tuthill of the Circuit Court of Chicago is the Commander of the Illinois Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He served in the invincible army of the Tennessee, commanded respectively by Grant, Sherman, Logan and Howard, and which never knew defeat.

'64. Chas. E. Prentiss has gone to Germany for a several months' business trip.

'65. One of the victims of the recent Republican "landslide" in New York is a graduate of "Old Midd.", Hon. J. G. McIntyre of Potsdam, who is one of the Republican delegates to the constitutional convention from the twenty-second senatorial district. An able lawyer and good speaker, he will be an honor to the district that he is to represent.

'66. Rev. E. J. Ranslow was elected chaplain of the Vermont Officers' association at the annual meeting held in Burlington, Nov. 15.

'71. Prof. W. E. Howard delivered a lecture in Fair Haven, Dec. 1, on "True Socialism."

'75. C. M. Wilds was elected first vice president of the Vermont Fish and Game league at the annual meeting of that organization in Burlington Nov. 17.

'76. G. F. B. Willard, M. D., has left Vergennes and is practicing in Illinois.

'80. H. R. Dorr was re-elected president of the Vermont Fish and Game league at the annual meeting held at Burlington Nov. 17.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer has been elected secretary of the joint committee of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic association of Chicago.

'84. Rev. James TenBroeke of New York city preached in the Rutland Baptist church, Nov. 19. He also delivered an address before the Y. M. C. A. of that city on the same date.

'89. Dr. Louis W. Austin is instructor of physics at Madison University of Wisconsin.

'90. Chas. N. Pray is lawyer for the firm of Armour & Co.

'90. C. Ford Langworthy, Ph. D., is assistant to Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan, experimenting in the department of food analysis. Mr. Langworthy assisted Prof. Atwater in analysis connected with adjudging awards at the World's fair.

'90 L. H. Ross. who for some time has been principal of the Poultney, Vt., Graded school, has resigned that position and accepted the position of principal of the Columbia high school, Columbia, Mississippi.

'92. J. F. McNaboe is in New York city. His intentions are to enter the law school there.

'93. W. J. Douglass has been chosen professor of natural science in Dickinson academy.

'93. F. B. Wynne has a position with one of the prominent law offices of Chicago.

'93. Hesselgrave and Hasseltine called at the college Nov. 18. Good reports come from Beeman Academy in regard to the school there.

'93. Brown and Miner spent the Thanksgiving recess in New Haven and called at the college during that time.

'93. Ross and Donoway spent Thanksgiving in York State with Macdonald, '91.

'93. Mrs. Susie (Wilder) Hesselgrave is teaching in Beeman Academy.

Obituary.

Charles J. Starr.

We are called to record the death of one who will ever be sacredly held in memory, by past and future students of Middlebury College. Charles J. Starr died at the home of his brother, Egbert, in New York city, Nov. 2. He was the son of Hon. Peter Starr and was born in Middlebury, May 22, 1809. Here he spent his earlier days and here by his genial life and benevolent gifts is he especially endeared to the people, although he was a liberal giver to charitable and benevolent institutions of New York city and Stamford, Conn.

From 1830 to 1840 he did business in New Orleans and Canton, Miss. In 1841 he went to New York, and in connection with the late Charles P. Baldwin founded the firm of Baldwin & Starr, which did an extensive wholesale clothing business with the South and West. In 1860 he retired from active business and removed to Stamford, Conn. In 1887, having lost his wife and having no children, he returned to New York and since then has lived with his brother in that city.

Our college never had a better or more liberal friend than the subject of this sketch, while the Starr family have been hearty supporters and have had to do with its affairs for three-quarters of a century, and according as the vicissitudes of fortune and prospects were, so have they loyally responded.

Hon. Peter Starr, in his day a leading lawyer of Middlebury, was a member of the corporation from 1819 till his death in 1860. In 1855 his son, Charles J., was chosen a member of the corporation, an office he has ever since held. To him and to his brothers, but to him particularly, the institution has been indebted for generous gifts on many occasions of need. The family were large contributors toward the funds required for the erection of Starr hall, they also gave liberally when funds were wanted for the erection of the boarding hall during President Hamlin's administration, and on many other occasions they have helped out the officers of the institution when money was necessary. A year ago last commencement Mr. C. J. Starr, it will be remembered, handed over to President Brainerd a check for $60,000, with directions that it be added to the permanent fund of the college. This, with what he had previously given, makes his gifts to the college not far from a quarter of a million dollars.

He realized fully the advantage of a college education and took great interest in the college of his native town. He evidently knew his place in life and found it. To philanthropic hearts like his, whose benefit to humanity and future generations is beyond calculation, our gratitude and reverence are beyond expression.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

'39. George Sedgwick Swift.

Judge Swift passed quietly from this life at his home in Detroit, Mich., on the afternoon of Monday, October 30. He was born in Middlebury December 24, 1819, and graduated from the college in 1839 with a class of thirty seven members, among whom were D. S. T. Douglass, W. A. Howard, once a member of congress and governor of Dakota Territory, and the poet John Godfrey Saxe. Judge Swift after graduation attended the New Haven Law School and after two years' practice in Lancaster, Ohio, he returned to Middlebury and for several years subsequent to 1847 was clerk of the Supreme and County Courts for the county of Addison. In 1857 he settled in Detroit, where he ever afterward lived. In 1866 he was elected judge of the Recorder's Court of that city, which position he held for 23 years, when on account of infirmities he was made associate judge by special

act of the legislature, in recognition of his eminent services, and continued on a liberal salary during the remainder of his life. His life may best be told by his associates in later years:

"These unprecedented facts sufficiently attest in what appreciation Judge Swift was held by the public. But his brethren of the bar best know how learned, how discreet, and how courageous he was in the administration of criminal justice. Fear of giving offence to the influential, love of popularity, public clamor, the requirements of personal ease, the threats of the vicious, and even the obligations of personal friendship which he felt so deeply were powerless to turn him aside from what he believed to be the path of duty.

In private life he was singularly pure and unostentatious. In politics he was a Democrat, but not a partisan. In religion he was attached to the Episcopal church, but he believed in conduct more than in creeds. His modesty was equal to his worth, and the recollection of it almost forbids us to emplov the language of fitting eulogy. How grateful it is to be able to say from the heart he was one of nature's noblemen, one of the most beloved and lovable of men. He was learned, refined, accomplished, virile, just, tender and true, and the ermine that he wore so well for nearly a quarter of a century was just as pure and unsullied when he laid it aside as when it first came to him in its immaculate whiteness. Such splendid qualities did not go unrewarded. The honors that came to him came from all classes, all parties and all creeds. He had troops of friends, a devoted wife, a happy fireside and model sons, whose beautiful filial affection was like that of the pious Æneas for the aged Anchises. But there is a phase of his character which specially impressed me. No one for twenty years could go in and out of the edifice which adorns the corner of High street and Woodward avenue and witness there the earnest study, devotion and emotion of such men as Gov. Baldwin and Judge Swift, whose lives fitted so handsomely the tenets of that creed, without at least having his ideas kept well aloft, however frail might be the habit of his life. It is this tribute that I wish to pay to his memory. It is more than his greatness as a judge, it is more than the traits which won for him uniform respect and the plaudits of the people; with whatever fidelity and integrity he discharged his official duties, he was a Christian man in the best sense of the word, and no demands of secular employment ever led him astray into a forgetfulness of the obligations which his Christian life imposed.

"Hurrah, the harbor's near, the red lights;
Slacken not sail yet, on past the islands,
Straight to the beacon steer, straight to the highlands,
Crowd all the canvas on, cut through the foam;
Christian, cast anchor now, heaven's your home.

THE JANUARY UNDERGRADUATE

will contain an article from the pen of Attorney George William Ellis of New York city, class of '68.

Foot Ball.

Middlebury's second game of foot-ball was played with the Rutland eleven at Rutland, Nov. 16. The Rutland team was much the heavier and several of their men were college graduates, but not in training.

Rutland won the toss and took the ball, Middlebury choosing the west goal. Rutland opened the game with a flying wedge and gained seven yards. Several line plays followed with slight gain and the ball went to the Middleburys on four downs. No gain was made on the first play, but on the next they pushed Goodman through the line and a touch-down was made. Grant failed to kick a goal and the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of Middlebury. The Rutlands started the ball by a play similar to the first and gained ten yards. Gains were made by Hyde and Field, but an end play by Pond failed to gain, and soon the ball went to the Middleburys on four downs. A play against the line made ten yards. Goodman then made a large gain and was tackled not far from the Rutland's goal. On the next two plays against the line they lost, but Fitzpatrick rushed the center for a fair gain. Goodman then went around the end for a slight gain. The ball went to the Rutlands on four downs, and Pond soon made a good run around the end for a slight gain. They soon fumbled the ball, and Wells captured it with a gain of five yards for Middlebury. Goodman then made a run of twelve yards around right end, and Foster carried it six yards further. Goodman made another run of ten yards and was tackled near the Rutland goal. Middlebury's second touch-down was soon made by plays through the line and the ball was punted to Wells, and Grant failed a goal, leaving the score 8 to 0. The Rutlands again played a flying wedge from the centre of the field and gained ten yards. In the next play the Rutlands claimed a foul, which was allowed. Field then went around right end for eight yards, and five yards was given to Middlebury for foul interference. Pond then made a run of several yards. Field and Hyde made small gains and Field tried a drop kick from the field, but failed, and time was called.

In the second half Barker was substituted for Sterl, and Middlebury, having the ball, made ten yards by a flying wedge. Several line plays made little gain, and Rutland took the ball on four downs. They soon tried a punt, and a catch was made by Fitzpatrick, who was interfered with, and five yards were allowed to Middlebury. Foster then carried the ball twelve yards around left end. Fitzpatrick was sent through the line for a touch down and a goal was kicked by Wells. Score, 14 to 0. About even gains and losses were made on both sides afterward, until Foster gained ten yards around left end. No gain on

the next few plays gave the ball to the Rutlands. They then tried the line with no better success, and Field punted, but the ball struck Grant and bounded back, making twenty yards loss to the Rutlands. It was now near the Rutland's goal, and plays made against Middlebury's line were ineffectual, only resulting in the loss of the ball. A fumble was then made, and Fitzpatrick was sent through the line and every one lost the ball except LaFleur, who, as soon as he could extricate himself, seized it and made the fourth and last touch-down. Wells failed to catch the ball punted by Fitzpatrick, and the final score was 18 to 0.

Middlebury.		Rutland.
Sargent,	r. e. l.	Hyde.
Munroe,	r. t. l.	McManus.
Fullam,	r. g. l.	Davis.
LaFleur,	centre,	Fish.
Barlow,	l. g. r.	Baxter.
Haydon,	l. t. r.	Watson.
Grant,	l. e. r.	Sterl. / Barker.
Wells,	quarterback.	W Pond.
Foster,	r. half back.	A. Pond.
Goodman,	l. half back.	Upson.
Fitzpatrick,	full back.	Field.

Score—Middlebury, 18; Rutland, 0.
Hayes, Umpire; Merrill, Referee.

A strong, fair game was played by the Rutlands and our team was much pleased with their gentlemanly treatment. The boys were entertained by the Rutlands at the Board of Trade rooms during the evening, and their resolutions of gratitude are hereby expressed to the Rutlands for an enjoyable time.

THE NORWICH GAME.

The return game with Norwich university was played on the college campus November 18, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. The N. U.'s arrived on the morning train from St. Albans, where they had defeated the St. Albans team the day before by a score of 10 to 0. The game was called at 2 o'clock. Middlebury won the toss and took the ball, N. U. taking the north goal as its choice. Middlebury opened the game with a flying wedge and made twenty-five yards. Middlebury then made several gains around the ends and worked a series of centre plays, which drove the ball near the N. U. goal, and Goodman was sent through the line for first touch down, about six minutes from the time of starting. The ball was punted to Wells, who kicked the goal. Score, 6 to 0.

The teams soon lined up at the center of the field. N. U. having the ball and forming a modification of the flying wedge, effected a gain of about ten yards. This was followed up by several gains, partly by sending Mosely around right end and partly by hammering at the centre, until Middlebury found that it had been crowded to within fifteen yards of its goal. During these scrimmages N. U. attempted to work the revolving wedge, which proved so effective against Middlebury at Northfield, but it was stopped at once, and about three feet were lost by the manouvre. Fullam made the champion jump of the game on this wedge. N. U. then lost the ball on four downs, and Middlebury assumed the offensive. Goodman and Foster were sent around the ends for large gains, and the plays against the line were kept up with such good results that N. U. was soon in the same position that Middlebury had been a few minutes before. Here Foster went around the end for ten yards, landing the ball within a few feet of the N. U. goal, and after a few plays against the line Fitzpatrick was shoved through, but failed to place it quite over the goal line, and Goodman playing in the same way, made the second touch-down. There was no need for punting, as the ball was almost in front of the goal posts and Wells again kicked a goal, making the score 12 to 0. Time, about nineteen minutes. The teams again lined at the centre and N. U. with the ball played the usual wedge with about the ordinary gain. The few minutes left in the first half were occupied by small gains and losses on both sides, and at the end of the half hour the ball was near the center of the field.

In the second half Munroe took Scott's place on the line, the teams changed goals, and N. U. made eight or nine yards on the start. About this time N. U. commenced bucking on the tackles and other parts of the line and made several large gains and a number of smaller ones. Mosely went around the end for a fair gain, and after more line plays was put through it for a touch down. Time, about 14 minutes. The ball was punted to Mosely, and Arnold failed to kick a goal. Score 12 to 4. The teams were soon in the center, Middlebury having the ball. The flying wedge was again used to good effect and a gain of sixteen yards was made. The plays against different parts of the line were rewarded by slow but almost constant gains. About this time Storrs, N. U., was hurt and Whiteside took his place at end. Middlebury played the backs two or three times around the end, who made such gains

that the ball was driven within fifteen yards of N. U. goal. About four yards were made on three downs, but on the fourth the ball was lost by a fumble, and N. U. exerted all its strength to force Middlebury to its goal. Several plays in this game were tried, but no large gains were made. After this Middlebury played a defensive game, and did not have the ball but once or twice. One N. U. play was carried out by placing five or six men behind the line, holding to each other and all facing at right angles to the line in single file. The ball was thrown to Arnold and this interference, attempted to protect him, Grant by a hard run made the star tackle of the game. N. U. also tried the revolving wedge with poor result. Gibson was hurt and Clark took his place. Time was called frequently in the second half, which took over fifty minutes to play. The ball was slowly driven down the field toward the Middlebury goal until when the half was over it was near Middlebury's twenty-five-yard line. N. U. lost the ball on four downs once, and Middlebury went around right end for a small gain, but soon lost it.

Our line did some strong work and held their men well. Sargent made several good plays by his alertness and quickness to perceive what was being done. Wells made some well-managed plays and LaFleur held center well.

The teams lined up as follows:

Middlebury.		Norwich University.
Grant,	l. e. r.	Carleton.
Haydon,	l. t. r.	Kerr.
Barlow.	l. g. r.	McCarty.
LaFleur,	centre,	Ross.
Fullam,	r. g. l.	Beauclerk.
Scott, Munroe,	r. t. l.	Gibson. Clark.
Sargent,	r. e. l.	Storrs. Whiteside.
Wells,	quarterback.	Hoefler.
Foster,	r. half back.	Cushman.
Goodman,	l. half back.	Mosely.
Fitzpatrick (Capt.)	full back.	Arnold (Capt.)

Middlebury, 12; Norwich, 4.
Referee, Prof. Janes, Middlebury.
Umpire, C. A. Plumley, Norwich.

Communications.

To the Editors of the Undergraduate:

We have made a good start this fall toward waking the college out of its classical sleep, by organizing a good foot-ball eleven; but we shall need money to run our base-ball and foot ball teams with next year. What better way is there for raising the necessary funds than by giving two or three entertainments this winter? We certainly have material enough in college to give an entertainment much better than the traveling companies which come here generally give us. If anything is done in this line, the work ought to begin at once, and if it is managed rightly we should relieve ourselves from the necessity of begging for money to support our ball teams, which has been the custom for several years past.

To the Editors of the Undergraduate:

It is to be deplored that class spirit has reached such a low ebb in college; each incoming class shows less spirit than did its predecessors. This cannot be laid to the increasing number of young ladies, for they certainly show more class spirit, as a rule, than the young men do. When we see our class spirit leaving us we can expect to see our college spirit soon going in the same direction, and when this time comes the college might as well close its doors as to continue with a body of students who care nothing for class or college and think only of self and their own interests. There is no doubt the right kind of class-spirit is a very helpful and healthful element in college life, and the more of it we have the better; but unless we awake soon we will find it a minus quantity here in Middlebury.

W. B.

Town and Campus.

Donoway, '93, visited college Dec. 9.

President Brainerd visited Burlington Dec. 7.

Ross, '93, spent Sunday, Dec. 10, at the college.

Lamson, '96, spent Thanksgiving with Hasseltine, '93.

The college catalogue is printed and ready for distribution.

Brown, '97, took Thanksgiving dinner with Shedrick, '97.

Blossom and Wales, '96, spent Thanksgiving with Roscoe, '96.

Wales, '96, expects to canvass during the Christmas vacation.

Leonard, '95, spent Thanksgiving at his home in Albany, N. Y.

Edgerton, '96, went home Nov. 11, and remained for a few days.

Prof. Eaton has been grading the grounds about his new residence.

Williamson, '96, spent Thanksgiving with Adams at Adams' home in Arlington.

Lamson, '96, supplied the pulpit at Bridport in place of Leonard, '95, Dec. 4.

Wright, '95, was delegate to the Sunday school convention at Vergennes recently.

Miss Helena Smith of Washington, D. C., has been a guest at President Brainerd's.

Munroe, '96, Piper and Shedrick, '97, have become active members of the Y. M. C. A.

Prentiss, '96, whose cheek bone was broken in the first N. U. game, has returned to college.

Rev. S. B. Blunt, a graduate of Oxford, has been installed as rector of the Episcopal church.

Sawyer, '94, Cutts, '96, and Miss Gerould, '97, took Thanksgiving dinner with Prof. Boyce.

Eddy, '94, and Seely, '95, acted as ushers at the wedding of Miss Alda E. Carr to R. H. Wells.

The Thanksgiving recess extended from the noon of Nov. 29 to the 3 o'clock recitation Dec. 4.

Miss Martha Alexander, who has been visiting at Prof. Wright's, started for her home in Ohio Dec. 1.

Several of the students who were unable to go home at Thanksgiving were pleasantly entertained by Prof. Wright.

Seely, '95, Whitney and Bridgham, '97, attended the State Y. M. C. A. convention at St. Johnsbury as delegates.

Dorsey, '95, Moore and Fitzpatrick, '96, are teaching school. They will return to college the latter part of the winter term.

Scott, '95, has recently been acting as interpreter for Herr Max Landsberg, who is making models of Joseph Battell's Morgans.

Davis, '96, will make a trip to Troy, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., and some smaller cities during Christmas vacation.

Douglass and Miss Breckenridge, '95, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Hesselgrave, '93, at their home in New Haven.

Moore, '96, sprained his ankle so badly practicing foot-ball on Nov. 10 that he was unable to attend college exercises for three weeks.

Eldridge, '95, instituted Weybridge Lodge, No. 20, I. O. G. T. at Weybridge Dec. 3. Wright, '95, was installed as the first chief templar.

Williamson, '96, sang at the Kirmess in Burlington Dec. 8. The *Free Press* says: "Mr. Williamson has a pleasing baritone voice and his song was encored."

The Misses Clark and Brock gave a small reception on Wednesday night, Nov. 29, in honor of Misses Sutliff and Brock. A very pleasant time was enjoyed.

The game of foot ball which was talked of for Thanksgiving day with the Vermont academy team of Saxton's River was given up, as the team did not care to play.

David H. Agnew, who entered with the class of '93, and was later a graduate from the Albany law school, has entered on the practice of his profession at Port Henry, N. Y.

An athletic meeting was held Nov. 15, and Lamson, Monroe and Wilcox, '96, were appointed committee to see that there should be no deficit in obtaining funds for the N. U. foot-ball game.

The following students went home for the Thanksgiving recess: Sargent, '94, Fullam, Scott, Ross, Wooster, and Misses Ross, Verder and Heath, '95, and Wilcox, Edgerton and Miss Roseman, '96.

Dr. M. Allen Starr of New York, a son of Mr. Egbert Starr and a noted specialist in nervous diseases, has just published a handsome book embodying the latest knowledge on the ground it covers. It is entitled "Brain Surgery".

J. R. Mott, general secretary of the National College Y. M. C. A., visited college Nov. 18, and gave a few of the members of the Y. M. C. A. much practical and sound advice in regard to their work in college in behalf of the association.

A few mornings ago, while the Freshmen were holding a class meeting, a few Sophomores, thinking the Freshmen incapable of transacting business, quietly entered the room, and, after electing a chairman, proceeded to transact business, but the Freshmen, not appreciating the politeness of the Sophs., all left the room, consequently the Sophomores were obliged to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Sylvanus Bolton, who for so many years was janitor of the college, died at his home, Nov. 26, from a stroke of paralysis with which he was afflicted a few days before. "Sylvie" Bolton is a name familiar and dear to many of Middlebury's alumni, and it will be sad news to all to hear of his death. The funeral was held from his home, attended by President Brain-

erd. College exercises were closed for the afternoon in honor of the deceased.

The young ladies of '97 indulged in the luxury of a pleasure ride about the city on Friday evening, Dec. 8. It is also reported that on the same date there was some unusual commotion among the Sophomores; that some of the young ladies attended choir rehearsal, and that four of the young men who acted "too wisely but not well" procured a team and went in pursuit of the female pleasure party. Moral: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead."

The initiation of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity was held in Pi Beta Phi hall Dec. 1. Nine members were initiated, Miss Jennie Sutliff of Albany, N. Y., a member of the University of Kansas chapter, acting as national representative. After a sumptuous banquet, the following toasts were responded to, Miss Clark, '94, acting as toastmistress:

"Dear Old Midd." Cora A. Brock, '96.

"As wax by seal that changeth not
Its impress, so is stamped my brain by thee."

"Other Frats. in Midd." Mary O. Pollard, '96.

"If my judgment you'll allow,
I've seen, and sure, I ought to know."

Our Hall, Mabel H. Ware, '96.

"Here's a beauty forever unchangingly bright,
Like the long sunny lapse of a summer day's light."

Ninety-Seven, Ada A. Hurlburt, '97.

"The observed of all observers."

Pi Beta Phi, Jennie S. Sutliff.

"'Tis not the tie of human laws,
That binds our peace; but harmony itself
When friendship full exerts its softest power."

Our Chapter, Bertha E. Ranslow, '94.

"What I do
And what I dream include thee, as the wine
Must taste of its own grapes."

It is not always the persons who make the most stir in their work who accomplish the most. Those steady-going, little assuming men who quietly keep at their work day in and day out amount to more in the end than the chronic "kickers", now raising a breeze in one work, then in another; as the potter told his visitor:

"It isn't the foot that kicks,
It's the foot that stands gets tired."

We have always been told that there are two sides to everything till it has become a truism. But put over against each other these two sides of the same thing:

"A rolling stone gathers no moss";
"A stone at rest gathers no momentum."

Which is the worse, lack of "moss" or lack of "momentum"?

PICTURES AND RECORDS OF THE GREAT FOOT BALL TEAMS.—The College Publishing Company of 1122 Broadway, New York, has issued a handsome booklet containing beautiful half tone group pictures of the 1893 football teams of Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Yale and statistics and records of the individual players. The booklet also contains fine half tone plates of Harvard and Yale 1893 crews and the athletic teams of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale with statistics and records for the year. The players in the football groups are numbered so that by reference to the text each one's name can be ascertained. The pictures are 4x6½ inches, printed on heavy plate paper 6x9 inches, and altogether the booklet makes a most delightful and interesting souvenir of college athletics for the year 1893. It will be sent post-paid on receipt of ten two-cent stamps.

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